

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SINGULARITY IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

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(John Taylor) post paid, to receive attention.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Springfield, Jan. 15, 1845.

In the House of Representatives,

of the State of Illinois, upon the unconditional

repeal of the Nauvoo charter:

Mr. Babbitt of Hancock county arose

and said, he had waited to see what

direction this bill would take, he had not

intended to enter into the debate at this

time, neither should he, had the friends of

equal rights seen fit to come up in defence

of those principles involved in the bill be-

fore the House, being the immediate rep-

resentative of that people and knowing the

present degree of prejudice and excite-

ment existing against them, he could not

in justice to himself and his constituents

remain longer silent, and sit here

quietly by and see their rights endangered

without endeavoring to put this matter in

its true light before those who were called

upon to act, as he was confident he

could in some measure remove the exist-

ing prejudice against the citizens of Nau-

voo. He had remained silent from the

consideration of a belief that this demo-

cratic legislature would see justice done

every portion of the inhabitants of our

State, and protect them in the secure en-

joyment of equal rights and privileges.

In the first instance it was urged against

the Mormon people that they committed

frauds and aggressions in Ohio, swindled

the community, and were expelled from

the State; this he begged leave to say

was false. They were not expelled

nor driven from Ohio, and as evidence of

their conduct and character there he would

refer gentlemen to the letters and testi-

mony of the ex-governor of that State:

the governor of Illinois, recommending

this oppressed people to our kindness and

attention, and his request upon Congress

to consider their grievances and to extend

to them protection and relief.

The Kirtland Bank operations are

charged upon the Mormons as a crime, but

what is its true history. It was at

first a safety fund institution, and had

been originated and controlled by Mormon

influence would have been only in accord-

ance with the spirit of the times. Sim-

ilar institutions flourished in other places

and in other States. But sir, this con-

cern was not owned and conducted exclu-

sively by Mormons, men of every reli-

gious denomination had a hand in its crea-

tion, there stockholders, directors, and

Mormon citizens lost their all by their

operations. You never have heard an

outrage against them in Ohio, and to my

knowledge there never was one of that

body convicted for any crime or offence

against the laws of that State. They left

it with their own accord for the purpose

of removing to a place where they could

obtain more land in one body, that they

might settle down near together, which is

but natural for any other class of men.

difficulties himself, or sending an agent to

learn the facts in the case; without law

or precedent except in the person of a

Nero or Caligula, issued an order to Gen

Clark to exterminate the Mormons, re-

gardless of sex or age, which order was

executed. An armed force assembled

and commenced the work of slaughter

by a number of men and children.

They finally stood their murderous

hands, on condition that the Mormons

should surrender up all their leading men,

and leave the State forthwith. To which

they agreed acting upon the principle

that life was dearer to them than posses-

sions, and liberty more desirable than

slavery. They therefore in the dead of

winter, destitute and miserable, started

for this State, where they were well re-

ceived.

They had been driven from place to

place in Missouri, their press destroyed,

some of their number inhumanly butch-

ered, and they were driven by force of

arms to Illinois, where they were kindly

treated, until they increased so that they

were able to control the selection of offi-

cers in their immediate vicinity, as soon

as that was the case, political aspirants

who were not able to secure their influ-

ence and support, commenced a warfare

upon them, have charged them with crime;

and what was the crime? It was simply

the free exercise of the right of suffrage

in the selection of public officers. I had

thought it a democratic doctrine that the

majority should rule, but it is said the

Mormons do not exercise that right as

other religious denominations do. They

vote as unit, the reason for this, they

are forced into it in self defence. They

go to the polls and find an anti-Mormon

ticket there, and can do nothing else con-

sistently with their interests. It is not

to be expected that any people will vote

for their avowed enemies instead of their

friends. Is it to be expected they will

vote for men who are pledged to the de-

struction of their rights, as some are who

occupy seats in this General Assembly.

The great and alarming hue and cry

about Mormon outrages, violence and

crime, were raised by those political de-

monogues who could not receive their votes

and thus obtain promotion at their hands,

and they have succeeded in imbuing the

public mind with prejudice, with a view

to effect their expulsion from the State.

A great deal is said and alleged against

the Mormons in the City of Nauvoo, for

the use made of the Habeas Corpus act

by their Municipal Court, if any persons

not actuated by preconceived prejudice

will learn the facts in the case, they will

find that persecution has driven that peo-

ple to it in self defence. No demand was

made by the Governor of Missouri for

Joseph Smith, until he had been two

years in this State, and that demand was

instigated by his violent enemies here:

Mobs came from Missouri, kidnapped

Mormons, took them away, tied them up,

whipped, and inhumanly treated them,

when no charge of offence could be al-

leged against them. The governor of this

State demanded or requested the surren-

der of all persons guilty of such acts that

they might be brought to justice, which

was disregarded and a request made for

the delivery of the Smiths and Mormon

that might otherwise be heaped upon

them, on the score of legal injustice and

judiciary corruption. Yet even this pre-

caution has not been able to screen them

from unmerited reproach, and the slan-

derous attacks of unprincipled place

hunters and political jokers. Long cat-

alogues of crimes has been prepared

against the Mormons, in order to effect

their expulsion from the State. Bogus

making, thieving, horse stealing,

counterfeiting and bigamy, has been

sounded from one part of the State to

the other, to awaken the prejudice and

hostilities of an excited populace

against that proscribed class of the com-

munity, in hopes an array of populace

might exterminate or drive them from

their homes. Did (he asked) the Mor-

mon ever resist the execution of the laws?

If in some instances they resorted to un-

justifiable subterfuges to keep out of the

hands of their persecutors; it was but to

escape a certain and summary death, with

which they had been publicly threatened.

What had they to expect from men who

openly avowed their nefarious designs,

and even said they had their bullets run

for twelve months for the express pur-

pose of shooting Mormons, if they did not

leave their possessions and their homes,

and take refuge with the Indians in the

recesses of the Rocky Mountains or in

the wilds of the West.

I may would any map be expected to

go to Carthage under such circumstances,

when he had nothing to expect but an

unrelenting persecution and a violent

death? Among men who acknowledge no

law, would they obey the command of the

Executive of our State, and said in de-

struction of his power, "we have no govern-

or, he is a Mormon governor."

The expenses of the Mormon war, as

it is termed, are alleged against the citi-

zens of Nauvoo; that expense occurred

for the detention of violence, suppression

of mobs, and was more properly speak-

ing the Warsaw war. The troops were or-

dered out only for the purpose of getting

the mob under command, that they might

be kept from acts of violence.

The arms were demanded of the citi-

zens of Nauvoo, and as soon as they were

assured of the protection of the laws, they

obeyed the order and gave them up.

They have always been ready and will-

ing to submit to all laws, when there was

even a prospect of protection under those

laws, but it has not been so with the

people of Warsaw; peace officers in the

discharge of their official duties have been

insulted and abused.

While people cry out against the out-

rages of the Mormons and their unscrup-

ulous disregard to law and order, it must

be recollected there is less crime in Han-

cock County, than in any other county of

its size and number of inhabitants in the

State. It is said Mormons protect each

other and cannot be brought to justice, I

have shown that the court was not Mor-

mon, and can with much more propriety

hurl back the charge upon the Mormon

persecutions of Warsaw and Carthage,

for there the prejudice is so strong and

determination so fixed, to drive the Mor-

mons from the land; that false allegation

and perjury are not the greatest of their

crimes. Men can be found to swear the

we are by our acts of injustice driving

actual settlers from our state; from a

state too, where a majority pretend to

be the advocates and devotees of equal rights;

even Jack Mormon as they are termed

are objects of particular vengeance, and

only because they are willing to do equal

justice to all. The cry of Mormon out-

rage comes up from the far south, while

the counties near Hancock knowing the

true history of that people commiserate

their condition, and are willing to meet

out in them even handed justice.

The use made of the habeas corpus act

which is urged as a reason for a repeal

of their city charter is but a justifiable

one; it has been well called the great writ

of right, and should not be curtailed.

He did consider that the unconditional

repeal of their charter, would be an act

of flagrant injustice, unwarranted by the

democratic doctrine by which we pretend

to be governed, nor called for by any

existing facts nor justifiable cause. It

was (he said) necessary for a city to have

an internal police, and under the opera-

tions of that police, men might be thrown

in prison or confinement, and the writ of

habeas corpus was often indispensably

recommendation is made in very decided terms. When (says Colonel Albert) the immense length of the river to which the appropriation is to be applied is considered, the vast amount of commerce which is borne upon its waters, the great number of inhabitants, extent of country, and number of States which depend upon these rivers to get their produce to market, I feel confident that the estimate will be considered nearly a minimum, and as a small average upon the extent of river line it will improve, or of the value of the property of which it is intended to furnish such essential and such necessary facilities. The appropriations asked for the Ohio river for the year 1846, amount to \$201,500.

Horse Thieves and Counterfeiters.—Within the last week, four persons have been arrested in Lincoln county, and examined before Justice Edwards. Of our town—two for passing counterfeit money, and two for horse stealing. James B. Hobbs and Lewis Suddeth have been committed for further trial before the Circuit Court. Hobbs on the charge of passing \$30 counterfeit money to Maj. Pugh, of this county, in payment for a horse; and Suddeth for passing counterfeit money to Mr. King, of our county for goods. Alexander Myers and James Coffey were examined on two separate charges of horse stealing, but the evidence was not sufficient to commit them, and they were accordingly discharged. We believe, however, that they are still resting under very strong suspicion. [Organ.]

A letter from Naples, of November, 5th, in Gallegani, says:—The famous Volcano of the Valley of Solitarno, near Puzozoli, in the kingdom of Naples, of which the last eruption took place in 1198, but which sent up in 1807 quantities of boiling water, has been for some days exhibiting the last mentioned phenomenon. The water which it now emits is strongly charged with sulphur. It issues from the eastern crater in jets about fifteen to twenty feet high.

Oregon Leaf.—At the democratic mass meeting on Wednesday, the Hon. D. R. Atchison presented to the people a large loaf of bread, made of flour, brought from the settlements on the Willamette, by William Gilpin. esq. All present rushed to enjoy a morsel of this bread as a foretaste of the bounties with which that magnificent country will one day teem, and in which Missouri is destined to participate. [Missouri paper.]

Here we have bread already from the Oregon! Let those who are crying for fear of starvation look up—take courage; under the auspices of Mr. Polk, Oregon and Texas will be added to the store houses of our country, and none need go to bed hungry! We mean hungry for bread—as for office, we have not so much to say! Perhaps that is where the ailment is. [Ohio Statesman.]

State of the Moon.—The observations made upon the surface of the moon by telescopes, tend strongly to support the hypothesis as to all the bodies of space being composed of similar matters, subject to certain variations. It does not appear that our satellite is provided with that gaseous envelope, which on earth performs so many important functions. Neither is there any appearance of water upon the surface; yet that surface is, like that of our globe, marked by inequalities, and the appearance of volcanic operations. These inequalities and volcanic operations are upon a scale far greater than any which now exist upon the earth's surface. Although, from the greater force of gravitation upon its exterior, the mountains, other circumstances being equal, might have been expected to be much smaller than ours, they are in many instances equal in height to nearly the highest of our Andes. They are generally of extreme steepness, and sharp of outline; a peculiarity which might be looked for in a planet deficient in water and atmosphere, seeing that these are the agents which wear down ruggedness on the surface of the earth. The volcanic operations are on a stupendous scale. They are the cause of the bright spots of the moon; while the want of them is what distinguishes the duller portions—usually, but erroneously, called seas. In some parts, bright volcanic matter, besides covering one large patch, radiates out in long streams, which appear studded with subordinate foci of the same kind of energy. Other objects of a most remarkable character are ring mountains; mountains like those of the craters of earth, by volcanoes, surrounded immediately by vast and profound circular pits, hollowed under the general surface; these again being surrounded by a circular wall of mountain, rising far above the central one; and in the inside of which are terraces about the same height as the inner eminence. The well-known bright spot in the South-East quarter, called by astronomers Tycho, and which can be readily distinguished by the naked eye, is one of these ring mountains. There is one 300 miles in diameter, with a pit 22,000 feet deep—that is, twice the height of Acton. It is remarkable, that the maps given by Humboldt of a volcanic district in South America, and one illus-

trative of the formerly volcanic district of Auvergne in France, present features strikingly like many parts of the moon's surface, as seen through a good glass.

THE SEER.
Written for the dedication of the Seventy's Hall, and dedicated to President BARKHAM YOUNG.

BY JOHN TAYLOR.
Tune—The Sea.
The seer—the seer—Joseph the seer—
The king of the Prophet ever dear.
His equal now cannot be found.
By searching the wide world around.
With Gods he soared, in the realms of day;
And in the night he taught the heavenly way.
The earthly world he heavenly seer.
I love to dwell of his memory dear.
The chosen of God, and the friend of men,
He brought the priesthood back again.
He gazed on the past, on the present too—
And opened the heavenly world to view.

Of noble seed—of heavenly birth,
He came to bless the sons of earth.
With keys by the Almighty given,
He opened the full rich stores of heaven,
O'er the world that was wrapt in sable night,
Like the sun he spread his golden light.
He strove—O, how he strove to stay,
The stream of crime in its reckless way—
With a mighty mind, and a noble aim
He urged the wayward to reform:
'Mid the feeble billows of angry strife—
He stood at the helm of the ship of life.

The saints—the saints; his only pride,
For them he lived for them he died.
Their joys were his—their sorrows too—
He lov'd the saints—he lov'd Navoo.
Unchanged in death, with a Saviour's love,
He pleads their cause in the courts above.
The seer—the seer—Joseph the seer!
O, how I love his memory dear,
The just and wise, the pure and free,
A father he was and is to me.
Let funds now rage in their dark hour—
No matter, he is beyond their power.

He's free—he's free—he's the Prophet's free!
He is where he will ever be,
Beyond the reach of mobs and strife,
He roams unham'd in endless life,
His home's in the sky; he dwells with the Gods,
Far from the furies rage of mobs.
He died; he died—for they he lov'd;
He reigns—he reigns in realms above,
He reigns with the just who have gone before,
To welcome the saints to Zion's shore.
Shout, shout ye saints—this boon is given,
We'll meet our martyr'd seer in heaven.
(As sung by Elder J. Kay)

MR. EDITOR:
I have just returned from a very pleasant and interesting visit to St. Louis. I was highly pleased with the spirit that prevails among the saints in that place. They are united in fellowship—they are one in heart, one in faith, and one in their resolutions to serve and honor the Lord, to uphold the regular authorities of the church, and listen to the counsel and instructions of the Twelve.

The vigilant exertions of Bro. Riley, the presiding Elder, together with all the official members of the church, are truly praiseworthy. They are indefatigable in their labors to gather together all the scattered sheep and bring them back to the fold. They visit the sick and administer to their wants so far as they have ability; and they also remember the building of the Temple of the Lord by giving a portion of their earnings. They are willing and glad to do all in their power, and they shall be blessed in their basket and in their store; and when the servants of the living God receive their blessings, they also in St. Louis will be had in remembrance before the Lord; and the faithful shall receive the desire of their hearts.

There is much interest felt by many in St. Louis for our cause. More or less are being baptized weekly; and the saints number but, between three and four hundred.

May God bless them forever, and bless all that do bless them; and may they ever abide faithful in evil as well as in good report, and gain crowns and kingdoms in the mansions of our G-d.

ORSON HYDE.

Removal of the African Slave Trade by Great Britain.—A cargo of native Africans, numbering one hundred and seventy-eight souls, having arrived at Port of Spain in a British vessel from Sierra Leone, and are apprenticed out to the Planters. This is a renewal of the African Slave Trade by the British Government, under the specious name of "African Immigration." Delegations from the principal West India Islands are at Sierra Leone, buying the privilege of transporting these Africans to the British Islands. "Emigrant" vessels alias slave ships, from Jamaica and Barbadoes, have been very successful in obtaining cargoes. The missionaries of the English Protestant Church, as well as the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers at Sierra Leone have very decidedly opposed this revival of the Slave Trade, and are exerting their influence against it.

The following is an analysis of the cargo of human beings above alluded to, who were brought to Port of Spain in the ship Senator, viz:

Creeoles of Sierra Leone,	20
Kroomen,	15
Akros (or Yarcroes)	30
Makos,	20
Congos,	8
Ecos,	7
Timonees,	5
Attams,	5
Sherbro,	4
Konos,	3
Popos,	3
Calabar,	2
Brazas,	2
Jokofs,	2
All others,	8
Total,	154

The remaining passengers, 24, consist-

ted of 19 delegates returning, and 5 persons who had previously returned to Sierra Leone, and came on at their expense.

The Port of Spain Gazette has a long article on the prospects of supplying the British West Indies with black people from Sierra Leone, from which we quote:—The population of Sierra Leone may be taken to consist of two grand classes—the one, petty proprietors or traders who have each one or more liberated Africans apprenticed to them, and on whose labors they are mainly dependant for subsistence—and the other, of those said liberated Africans. The former class are, generally speaking, averse to emigrate, because they can find no purchaser for their huts and land, or their petty stock in trade. They are not in a position to make money, but still they can live, with very little labor of their own hands, and such a mode of life is quite satisfactory to them. The class last above mentioned—the drudges of the other class—would no doubt gladly emigrate, if they could see matters in their true light—there are many thousands of them at Sierra Leone, merely earning their victuals, and the privilege of sleeping in their employer's huts—but they are loaded from the slave with a well grounded horror of white men, as far as their own experience of that portion of the human family goes. . . . so that between their fears and their ignorance it becomes a most difficult matter to get them to view the question of immigration in its proper light; black delegates, it is evident, are the only parties suited for communicating with this class; and even they find considerable opposition on the part of the employers of these people, who are stated not only to follow them with menaces to the office of the emigrant agent, but to try and force them away from on board the vessel in which they had taken passage. On the whole, as regards these two principal classes of Sierra Leone inhabitants, it is very difficult to form any opinion as to the extent of immigration which may take place to the West Indies: the Missionaries, both Churchmen and Wesleyans, are decidedly opposed to immigration, and exert all their influence to prevent any of their flock from joining in it—they openly state that they prefer seeing them return to their native slave state, to their proceeding to the West Indies; and the influence of these parties, especially on the upper of the two classes into which Sierra Leone society seems to be divided, is very great.—N. Y. Sun.

LIEUTENANT FREMONT'S EXPEDITION TO OREGON AND CALIFORNIA.

The recent expedition of Lt. Fremont, under the direction of the War Department, is one of the most daring and romantic among the achievements of modern travellers. It was not merely an expedition to Oregon, but it was the crossing of the great North American Andes, in the midst of winter—a feat far exceeding the passage of the Alps, by the ancient or modern warriors.

In the annual report of the Topographical Department there is a brief sketch of this journey. It has none of its romance, but contains an outline of what was done, which may be enough to excite an interest in the narrative, which we hope Lt. Fremont will hereafter give the public.

This officer left Westport, Missouri, on the 1st of June, 1843. His route from there was first to the mouth of the Kansas; thence up that stream to the Republican River, which was pursued to Long's Peak. This, with two other lofty summits, are spurs or shoots from the gigantic range of the Rocky Mountains. Long's Peak is called from Col. Long, now of the United States Topographical Corps, who was at the head of the most important and advantageous exploring expedition which has visited that country since the day of Lewis and Clark. This peak is erroneously stated in the Topographical report, and erroneously printed in the maps, at 12,500 feet in height; its real height is 15,000 feet. This we have from Col. Long himself, who surveyed it. The head of this peak, with those of its giant neighbors, rises above the region of perpetual snow, and their frozen brows defy the melting rays of the warmest sun. Here Lt. Fremont arrived on the 4th of July. On the 14th he was at the Arkansas river, at the mouth of Fontaine qui bouit. He crossed the mountains at the South-West Pass, and descended into the valley of the Mexican Colorado. This is one of the most remarkable spots on earth. Here, at an angle formed by the line dividing Mexico from the United States, and the head waters of the Arkansas, in the midst of the northern Andes, are the fountain springs and branches of some of the greatest rivers in the world. Not far from each other, are the head waters of the Yellow Stone, which flows into the far-famed Missouri; the Arkansas, which joins the mighty Mississippi; Lewis' river, flowing into the Columbia, and the Colorado of Mexico, rolling its waters into the Southern Pacific with barren plains on one side, vast ranges of mountains on the other, and frozen summits above, the traveler here contemplates the geographical key of the North American continent.

On the 31 of September, Lieutenant Fremont reached the great Salt Lake of Northern Mexico, and spent a week in surveying it. On the 18th of September he reached Fort Hill; and on the 28th of October, Fort Ne-Pereos. On the 4th of November he was at the Missionary Station of Dallas on the Columbia. This was the northern termination of his journey on the territory of the United States. On the 20th of November he commenced the bold project of returning amidst the

severities of winter. There was then a heavy fall of snow, and the thermometer was 2 degrees below zero. In the course of a few days he found himself between the river Aus Chutes and the Cascade Mountains. Here vast parallel ranges of mountains continue to run southward, and he continued to traverse their western base till on the 10th of December he was at Hamatti Lake. This was probably about the 43 deg. of north latitude, and 12 deg. of west longitude from Washington. This was a region of great discovery and extraordinary interest. His animals were, however, entirely worn down, and there was no prospect of getting east. He then determined to cross the Sierra Merida, or great Californian mountains, which lay between him and the Bay of San Francisco. He did; and the cold month of February was consumed in crossing the snows of these lofty mountains. These snows were from five to twenty feet deep. Early in March he descended from icy regions to the perpetual spring of the Valley of the Sacramento. By the Mexicans he was received and treated with great hospitality. At the end of March he proceeded up the valley of the Joquim river, re-crossing the Sierra at a very beautiful pass to the south. On the 21st of April, he took the Spanish road, from Puebla de los Angeles to Santa Fe. Arrived again at the Colorado, he proceeded north-east, crossed the Euta Lake, and encamped at Brown's Hole, June 5th, 1844. Crossing at Colorado, he again passed the Rocky Mountains, and proceeded to the north fork of the Nebraska. On the 30th June he was on the Arkansas, on the 21st July reached Bent's Fort, and on the 31st of July returned to the mouth of the Kansas river.

Such is an outline of one of the longest and most adventurous explorations of our time. That part of the expedition which relates to the passage of the California mountains—the return to the Colorado, and the survey of that river, must have peculiar interest, and will be new to the public mind. The government deserves credit for the zeal with which it has pursued geographical discovery.

A Deer Fight.—Unless the Roan Deer, we seldom hear of contests between these animals. The Jackson Mississippi states that two negro men in Holmes county, while hunting, came upon two deer locked together by the horns. To all appearance they had been entangled in the morning and had remained so until they were discovered. In the mean time one had killed the other; but still they were fast together and were separated with considerable difficulty. The negroes despatched the survivor and carried off their booty. One of them had a pair of horns with eight snags on each beam, making in all eighteen points.

Thomas W. Dorr.—The Supreme Court of the United States refused to grant the motion of Dorr's counsel for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. Mr Justice McLean announced the unanimous opinion of the Court on Friday, the 57th ult. From that opinion we extract the following passage:

The power given to the U. S. Courts in the 14th section of the Judiciary Act of 1789, to issue writs of scire facias, habeas corpus, &c., as regards the writ of habeas corpus, is restricted by the proviso to cases where the prisoner is "in custody, under or by order of the authority of the United States, or has been committed for trial before some court of the same, or is necessary to be brought into court to testify." This is so clear from the language of the section, that any illustration of it would seem to be unnecessary. The words of the proviso are unambiguous. They admit of but one construction, and that they qualify and restrict the preceding provisions of the section is indisputable. Neither this nor any other court of the United States, or judge thereof can issue a habeas corpus to bring up a prisoner who is in custody under a sentence or execution of a State court for any other purpose than to be used as a witness. And it is immaterial whether the imprisonment be under civil or criminal process. As the law now stands, an individual who may be indicted in a Circuit Court, for treason against the United States, is beyond the power of the Federal Courts and judges, if he be in custody, under the authority of a State. Dorr is in confinement under the sentence of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island; and consequently this Court has no power to issue a habeas corpus to bring him before it.

Fish without Eyes.—Specimens of the curious fish which are found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, are now in the possession of Dr Detmold, of New York, who purposes sending them to certain scientific gentlemen of Paris. A letter from James K. Paulding to Dr Detmold, gives this description of the place where these singular animals are found.

"The Mammoth Cave is with a few miles of Green River, in the state of Kentucky, so called from its waters being the color of the sea. It is the largest cavern in the known world, having either thirty or thirty-two avenues radiating from the area within the entrance, each one extending to the distance of ten miles under the earth. A man, therefore, in going and returning through these avenues, would cover a distance of upwards of six hundred miles. The temperature is uniform everywhere, and at all times, being about forty degrees, I think; the air is perfectly dry; and the earth strongly impregnated with salt petre, some years ago the body of a female Indian was found there, enveloped in basket

work, and wrapt up in a species of Indian cloth, of which I once possessed a specimen, which I gave away to a friend. It was a perfect mummy, and without doubt centuries old. Almost every apartment of this cave, is incrustated or ornamented with stalactites or modifications of mineral substances—some of pure transparent crystal, others more or less opaque; and nothing can equal the splendor of the former when illuminated by the light of the flambeaux.

Some distance from the mouth of the Cave, and far enough within, to involve the spot in profound as well as perpetual darkness, is a small lake containing Fish without eyes; of which I have procured you four as specimens. There are also, in it, craw-fish equally destitute of the organs of sight, as I am informed by Dr Croghan, the gentleman who sent me these strange fishes. In another part of the Cave, the sound of a Waterfall can distinctly be heard, though the darkness is so profound, and the cavern whence it issues so deep that as yet, no one has ventured to explore its recesses. It is in fact a little subterranean world, and well merits the attention of scientific travellers as also of the admirers of the wonders of nature, ranking as it does among her works, with the falls of Niagara, the river of Mississippi, and other gigantic creations.

The Mammoth Cave is the property of Dr John Croghan, of Locust Grove, near Louisville, Kentucky, a man of science as well as of extensive property, above ground and under ground, who with the liberality of his native State, permits all Literary and Scientific Institutions in all parts of the world, to make collections of its various minerals, &c., and is at all times ready to give his countenance as well as aid to intelligent and scientific visitors.

An Ingenious Rogue.—The following details of a piece of roguery lately practised in Paris, surpasses, in ingenuity and wit, any thing ever yet recorded in the annals of the living:

An individual, well dressed, presented himself at the shop of a female who sold ready made linen in one of the retired parts of Paris, and observed to her that she appeared to keep a large assortment of gentlemen's shirts. "O yes, she had them of all descriptions and very cheap." "Pray madam," said he, "have you any garments of a similar description and superior quality for ladies. I am about to be married, and wish to make my intended wife a present of three dozen." "Certainly, certainly, sir, I have some which I am sure will suit you; and forthwith three parcels, each containing a dozen were exhibited on the counter.

One was opened, and the stranger examined it with much attention; at last he said, "I am afraid these are too short;" then seemed lost for a moment in thought at the difficulty which presented itself to his mind, that of ascertaining the precise size wanted—an idea seemed to strike him. "Madam said he, 'your about the height and size of the lady I shall shortly marry—would it be asking too much of you to draw one of these over your dress?' "Not at all, I'll do it with a great deal of pleasure." In a minute the good woman appeared in the body of the shop completely enveloped in one. The stranger looked at her, walked round her, and stooped, apparently to draw down the garment behind her to its full length, in doing which, he very adroitly fastened her clothes to it with a large pin. She, supposing his examination finished, attempted to take it off again, when, to her astonishment, she found her clothes rose up with it. At this moment the fellow craped the parcel and made off with them. The poor woman hesitated to follow—made another attempt to divest herself of the superfluous covering, but, failing to do so, ran after him. So much time, however, was lost, and so many boys collected about her, at the novel appearance she presented; that she was soon compelled to return to her shop and put up with the loss.

The first thing you should do, after buying a book, is to write your name on the title page. This plan will save you many books in your lifetime.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

January 28, 1845.	
Sylvester Duzett, 17y, 3m, 20d;	
Chloe Spencer, 80y; Infamation	
on the lungs.	
Anna Finseld, 41y, 4m, 16d; numb	
palsy.	
Julia Ann Sessions, 29y, 6m, 1d;	
consumption.	
Total 4.	

W. D. HUNTINGTON.

D.R.—In this City, on the 25th instant, after a long illness of consumption, Julia Ann, wife of Peregrine Sessions, aged 29y, 6m, 1d.

LOOK HERE.
THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAN KIMBALL.

Jan. 27th, 1845-30th

NOTICE is hereby given, that we shall apply at the March term of the County Commissioners Court of Hancock County and State of Illinois, for a license to keep a Ferry opposite fraction of section nine, township seven, north of range eight, west of the fourth principal meridian, in Hancock county and State of Illinois.

AMZ DOOLITTLE & CO.
Appanoos, Jan. 15, 1845, 30-37

NAUVOO FOUNDRY.
THE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CASTINGS, to such as wish, at cheap rates the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public patronage is solicited.
N. B. Old pot-metal bought.
SAMUEL SIMPSON.
MORGAN PHILIPS.
Dec. 24, 1844-34-35

WOMAN.
THE subscribers are wishing to let a job of work, and pay in kind or times, at any place 7 miles below Nauvoo, of education and sewing and weaving.
Application must be made immediately.
ADOLPHUS ALLEN.
Dec. 12-33if

NAUVOO BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

WE the undersigned subscribers having opened an extensive wholesale and retail shoe shop, on the north side of Mulholland street, next door to A. Davis' store, where we intend making Boots and Shoes and supplying merchants and others with the best articles that can be offered in the Western country, on the most reasonable terms.—Please call and examine for yourselves.
Hides and Produce taken in exchange.

W. W. RUST.
THOS. MATTHEWS.
CHAS. C. DAVIS.
MOSES GAY.
Nauvoo; Dec. 20, 1844-no34-4f

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange; Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provision.

A. MERRILL.

Nov. 26, 1844-30if.

STRAYED.

IN the month of September last, one red and white cow, with a cross-piece on her horns and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will return said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably rewarded at this office.

Nauvoo, Dec. 9th-31if

NOTICE.

WANTED to purchase at E. OAKLEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauvoo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan oil shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce taken.

E. OAKLEY.
G. W. ROSECRANS.
B. R. BENTLEY.
Nauvoo; Ill. Dec. 16, 1844-33-3m

SOAP GREASE AND ASHES WANTED.

THE subscriber intends keeping oil, hand, candles, hard and soft soap for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap, grease, tallow, or country produce will be taken in exchange for soap or candles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yersley's three story brick dwelling.

N. B.—A good soap maker wanted.
JAMES MENDENHALL.
Dec. 25, 1844-34-3m

ADMINISTRATORS SALE.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Hancock Circuit Court, made at the May term A. D. 1843, of said County the undersigned will sell at public vendue to the highest and best bidder on the premises in the town of Appanoos in said county, on Wednesday the 5th day of March next, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, the following described real estate, to wit: 25 acres a part of a half, s. 11, 7 n 8 w.

Also an individ third part of forty and privilege, including lands, boats, &c, belonging to the same between Appanoos and Fort Madison, and the following town lots in the town of Appanoos in Hancock County, to wit:

Lots 3, 5, 6, 9	in block 9
4, 6, 7	10
2, 3, 4, 5	11
2, 3	12
6, 7, 8	13
10	14
3	15
1, 2	16

being real estate of which Edward White late of said county deceased, seized of; and which said real estate, was by order of said court, directed to be sold to pay the debts of said deceased. Terms of sale six months credit bond with approved security will be required.

SAMUEL S. WHITE.
NANCY WHITE.
Administrators

NAUVOO MATCH MANUFACTORY.

THE Merchants and Citizens of Nauvoo and its vicinity are respectfully informed that Priction Matched, warranted superior to any ever brought to this city may be constantly obtained on reasonable terms by wholesale and retail at the Manufactory, at the corner of Water and Duffee streets—New building.

ALEX. NEIBAUER & CO.
N. B. All applications on the Town will performed at the above place by the 30 31st

A WILD GIRL AND WILD MAN.

About a century ago the forest of the Alps was so thick, and so little known in its vast extent, that more than one person was lost in its depths. A singular circumstance occurred at that period, which may give an idea of the perfect isolation of the mountains. A young girl, about sixteen or seventeen, was found there in a savage state; she had been a denizen of the forest from the age of seven or eight. All that was known of her was, that she had been left by some other little girl in the woods, having been surprised by the snow. The shepherds who found her deposited her to the hospital of Maudon, she never spoke, nor gave any signs of recollecting the past; they gave her grass and vegetables to eat, but she continued to droop, and in a very short time died of grief for the loss of her liberty. About twenty years afterwards a wild man was seen in the same forest; he was very tall and strongly built, hairy like a bear, active as a lizard, and perfectly harmless. His delight was in bounding the sheep and dispersing them—uttering loud peals of laughter at the confusion he created. Sometimes the shepherds sent their dogs after him, but he never suffered them to keep up with him. Nothing was known or traced respecting his history, and he appears to have finished his wild career in the forest; probably he was some child left by accident or design in that savage solitude; where, like Orin, some bear nursed him, but who never found a Valentine to restore him to humanity.—*Bears and the Pygmies.*

WOMAN.—Perhaps a more just and beautiful compliment was never paid to woman than the following from Judge Story:—"To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence and religion require. The voice of pleasure or of power may pass by unheeded; but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altar of religion, never missed the presence of the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her on such occasions she loses all sense of danger, and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not and fears not consequences. Then she displays the undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which neither utters murmurs nor regrets, and that patience in suffering which seems victorious over death itself."

SAW MILL IN A CAVE.—Four miles from Bowling Green, Ky., the traveler passes a perpendicular precipice of about one hundred feet, not twelve feet from the path he travels. As I came up to it I heard a tremendous noise, apparently under ground. I looked down from the dizzy height, and saw men below engaged in some kind of work. Prompted by curiosity I clambered down the rock not far distant, by the aid of shrubs and small trees, when, lo! I beheld, directly under the road I had crossed, a large flour, and also a saw mill, they both go by the name of CAVE MILL. All the machinery is directly under the rocks, in a spacious and very curious constructed cave. A stream of water runs into the cave; then passes under ground, large enough to drive the works of both mills; and it shows itself next, four miles distant from the place of exit, where I was told, is another flour mill, the works of which are carried on by it.—[Star of the West.]

Dr Wolff has arrived in Persia, broken down in constitution, robbed of every thing he had, and with a debt of 60000 tillas (L. 26000), which he was forced to promise to pay to the infamous Nayeib Abdol Sammut Khan. Had it not been for the Persian ambassador, he would have been put to death, even after having made that promise. The brother of the Nayeib was to accompany the doctor to Teheran, and if the money is not paid, he will be obliged to go to prison in Persia. Dr Wolff states, in his letter to Captain Grover, that Lieutenant Wyburd of the Indian army (who was sent on a secret diplomatic mission to Khiva, in 1836, and has not since been heard of,) has been murdered at Bokhara.

The following lamentable accident happened a short time ago near Grindewald, in Switzerland. A poor woman, named Baumann, was crossing a wooden bridge over the Lutchine, with four children, two going before her, a third led by her hand, and the fourth a baby, carried in her arm. While watching the progress of the two eldest, she made a false step, and fell into the torrent with the two younger, who, with their mother, were drowned, for want of assistance, the two older remaining two hours crying on the bank, which they had safely reached. At length the three lifeless bodies were found, and carried to the hospital at Grindewald, where an old man, sick in bed, was so struck by the piteous sight, that he died suddenly.

The priests in three Catholic Churches at Dinseldorf have hurled from the pulpit anathemas against Eugene Sue for his attacks on the Jesuits.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

November, 1844.

The general staff is composed of fifty-six commissioned officers, viz:—one major general, two brigadier generals, one adjutant general, two assistant adjutants general, (majors by brevet), four assistant adjutants general, (captains by brevet), one inspector general, one quartermaster general, two assistant quartermasters general, four deputy quartermasters general, four quartermasters, twenty-eight quartermasters, one commissary general of subsistence, two commissaries of subsistence, (majors), and four commissaries of subsistence, (captains).

Medical department.—One surgeon general, twenty subregents, fifty assistant surgeons.—Total seventy-one.

Pay department.—One paymaster general, fifteen paymasters.—Total sixteen.

Purchasing department.—Military storekeepers two.

Corps of engineers.—One colonel, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, twelve captains, twelve first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants.—Total forty-three.

Corps of topographical engineers.—One colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants.—Total thirty-six.

Ordinance department.—Fifteen military storekeepers, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, six first lieutenants, six second lieutenants, forty-three sergeants, two hundred and fifty enlisted men.—Total three hundred and thirty-six.

Two regiments of dragoons.—Two colonels, two lieutenant colonels, two majors, two adjutants, twenty captains, twenty first lieutenants, twenty second lieutenants, two sergeant majors, two quartermaster sergeants, eighty sergeants, eighty corporals, two principal musicians, four chief buglers, forty buglers, twenty musicians, one thousand and five hundred and sixty privates.—Total four thousand and two hundred and ninety-eight.

Four regiments of artillery.—Four colonels, four lieutenant colonels, four majors, forty captains, eighty first lieutenants, forty second lieutenants, four sergeant majors, four quartermaster sergeants, two hundred and sixty sergeants, one hundred and sixty corporals, eighty musicians, eighty farriers and blacksmiths, one thousand six hundred and eighty privates.—Total two thousand three hundred and forty.

Eight regiments of infantry.—Eight colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, eight majors, eighty captains, eighty first lieutenants, eighty second lieutenants, eight quartermaster sergeants, three hundred and twenty-six sergeants, three hundred and twenty corporals, six principal musicians, one hundred and sixty privates.—Total four thousand and six hundred and fifty-six.

Recapitulation.—Commissioned officers, nine hundred and thirty-three; non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers and privates, seven thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.—Total army, eight thousand and six hundred and sixteen.

Note.—Thirty-eight officers included in the general staff being taken from the line of the army, and accounted for in their several regiments, are not included as staff officers in aggregate of eight thousand and six hundred and sixteen.

From Haiti.—Through the correspondence of the *Courier des Etats Unis*, dated St. Domingo, Nov. 16th, we learn that Pedro Santana has been nominated President of the Dominican Republic, which appears to have adopted a regular constitution. There were great rejoicings at Santo Domingo, St. Christophe, and other towns upon the announcement of the nomination. The President took the oath of office at a sitting of the Congress on the 12th Nov. The Constitution of the Republic has not yet been published. The *Courier's* correspondent states, however, that it adopts the boundaries of 1793, and the divisions recognized that year into provinces and communes; and that it accords the amplest civil rights to strangers residing in the Republic, and the rights of citizenship to all present citizens, and to such as shall marry a Dominican woman, or possess agricultural establishments in the Territory. Public rights are placed upon the basis of the Haytian Constitution of 1843, and the Catholic religion declared to be that of the State. The Legislative power is to be exercised by a Congress, composed of fifteen Tribunes and five Counsellors. The first President is elected for eight years. At the expiration of his term the tenure of Executive power is to be for four years. His powers are greater, in most instances, than we give the President of the United States. [Picayune.]

Heavy Loss.—A gentleman in Tennessee agreed, for twenty dollars, to give one dollar for the first electoral vote Gov. Polk should receive over Mr. Clay, and doubling it in geometrical progression for the majority of the electoral college. The sum lost amounts to \$36,893,457,467,430,103,321.

The other day a woman was suddenly, but safely delivered of a fine boy, at the entrance of the Bank of England, Bristol. The bank has never before had such a deposit, and not knowing what to do with it, they had mother and child conveyed to the hospital, where both are going on favorably. Such are the transmutations of life—born amidst gold, reared amongst paupers. The little fellow is to be called Croesus, and it is to be hoped the Governor and company will stand sponsors.

ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE MEMBERS OF THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned, having formed ourselves into one general compact, for the Manufacturing of all useful articles, or inventing the same, and we bind ourselves by mutual consent and agreement, to be in subjection to the laws of our constitution, denominated the Nauvoov Coach and Carriage Manufacturing Association, dated Nauvoov, Dec. 13th, 1844. And we further agree to be governed by the voice of the Association, according to the constitution above named—and we furthermore agree to be in subjection to all the rules and by the laws of this Association, which are or shall be adopted for the benefit and use of the Association, which shall not be contrary to the laws of the United States or of this State, and we further more agree that the number of this Association shall be twelve and no more—and we further more agree that all applicants for equal proceeds of the company, shall have their rights and privileges guaranteed to them by a certificate signed by the President of the Association, and we further more agree that all vacancies occurring by death or otherwise, of the above named twelve shall be filled by a two third vote of the remaining members—and we furthermore agree and declare that the private property of the members of this Association shall not be held liable for any debt or debts of this Association.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk,
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST,
DAVID DE VOL,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
SHADRACH DRIGGS,
DWIGHT WEBSTER,
JESSE H. ATHERTON,
WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845—37-38

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned, who have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotes, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Ruggy Wagons, Hearse, Sportsmen Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also, Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail at our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Pres.
ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk,
SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.
BURR FROST,
DAVID DE VOL,
JOSHUA SMITH,
DAVID W. FOX,
SHADRACH DRIGGS,
DWIGHT WEBSTER,
JESSE H. ATHERTON,
WM. LISK.

Jan. 15th, 1845—37-38

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHJIM BIGELOW.

Nauvoov, Jan. 8th, 1844—36-37.

LAND.

And farms for Sale in Iowa.
ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1/2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua, one farm, Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acres, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,
Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART,
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvoov, Jan. 8th, 1845—36-37.

FOUND.

ONE saddle and three harnesses, which are supposed to be stolen property. The owner or owners can have the same on application to the Trustees of the church, by describing and proving the property, and paying charges.
Nauvoov, Jan. 15, 1845—37

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, Anderson Master, will commence running between St. Louis and Bloomington, as soon as navigation opens; leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoov, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoov at 9 1/2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evans' Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoov
Jan. 1, 1845—35-36.

QUILLS.

A few hundred wild or tame goose quills wanted at this office.
Jan. 1, 1845.

TWO STORES.

DAVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building lately occupied by Gen. Joseph Smith as a store, on Water street, the other on Mulholland street, a little east of the Temple. The Keystone Store, where he will accommodate his friends and the public, with Dry Goods and Groceries to their hearts desire. A quick "pic" being better than a slow "bit."—He means to sell cheap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, nor have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware also.

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see.
Nauvoov Nov. 17, 1844—30-31

NOTICE.—About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on a thing.
WM. CLAYTON, Recorder.

Nauvoov, Nov. 8, 1844—30-31

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line; rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
Nauvoov, Jan. 1, 1845—35-36

NOTICE.—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoov, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoov Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!

J. GROCCOTT would inform the citizens of Nauvoov, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufacturing, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.
Feb. 7, 1844. no41-42.

NOWA TWINS.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoov and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosie, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.

May 23d, 1844.



CONSUMPTION & liver complaints.
Asthma, Bronchitis, croup in children, whooping cough, pains or weakness of the Breasts, Chronic coughs and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION.
A purely vegetable and highly approved compound preparation of Prunus Virginiana or 'wild Cherry Bark,' approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!—No Deception!

The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as successful as that unrivalled medicine—Dr. Wistar's Balm of wild Cherry, which has effected some of the most astonishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Cure.—Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable member of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consumption in its worst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balm was presented to her, which relieved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, she purchased several bottles for her which relieved her entirely. The same society have purchased over FORTY bottles for persons in indigent circumstances, and positively assert it has not been used in a single instance where it has not given surprising relief.

We, the undersigned, members of the Derbin Benevolent Society of the Methodist church have examined the above statement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in all respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are afflicted.

GEO. MILLER,
ELIZABETH JACOBS,
THOMAS COOMBS,
MARY GARDNER.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benja. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.
Nov 13-29-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,

No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI,
WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES,

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balm of wild cherry
Rev. I. Covey's balm of life
Humphrey's Pile ointment
Dr. Williams' pain soother
Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills
Sappington's pills
Dr. Stark weather's hepatic elixir
Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies
Bristol's sarsaparilla
Fridley's tetter ointment
Fahnestock's vermifuge
Jew David's or Hebrew plaster
Dr. Halsted's brisk pills
Nov 13-29-3m

NOTICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the business of

BOOK BINDING,

In all its various branches; and having employed skillful and experienced workmen, he is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishment in this State.

The following is a list of his

	prices.
Quartos half bound plain	1.50
do do do neat	2.00
do do whole bound plain	2.50
do do do neat	3.00
Octavo full bound plain	1.00
do do do neat	1.50
do do half bound plain	0.75
do do do neat	1.00
do do do extra	1.37
Twelves full bound plain	.62
do do do neat	.87
do do half bound plain	.50
do do do neat	.75

All other kinds of work not above enumerated, done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoov, Jan. 1, 1844.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAUVOO AND VICINITY.

THOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works.

N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Committee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Temple Recorder.

August 7th 1844—4f

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Nauvoov and the West, as the best preparation for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended—ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectation, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, Insults and nervous affections generally, Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or the money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER, This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community. A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.

NOTICE.

P. ELSONS wishing to get the Times and Seasons, or other books bound, can be accommodated at the Printing Office, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Seasons, also most of the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumes complete.

HOOTS &c.

A LARGE quantity of English Boots &c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wisdom, are very convenient, and so is 'change,' even in trade. Try.
Nauvoov, Sept. 25, 1844. no22-4f.

A. W. BABBITT,

Attorney at Law,

HAS removed his office to the city of Nauvoov and has taken the office occupied by the late General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all business committed to his trust.
Oct. 9, 1844—23-4f

ACCEPTABLE

ANY quantity of provisions, for subscriptions, at this office.
Sept. 35, 1844.

TEMPLE.

"Milk as well as Meat"
Some good milk cows and a small lot of fat cattle, are for sale. The Saints are doing well in bringing in many good things and they will do more good by answering this call promptly.

WM. CLAYTON,

Clerk for Trustees &c.

Nov. 6-4f.

WANTED

CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

MRS. M. A. L. L.

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER.
Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, &c. L. O. W.

Residence, Parley St. Geo. Rich's old house. D.D. 1844—12-13-4f